

Kentucky

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

Gazette.

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY JAMES VIRDEN,
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TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

LETTERS sent by mail to the Editor, must be POST PAID, or they will not be taken into the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is safe, efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing convulsions, fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precurative symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant.

Mothers who have their babies afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

Please shake the bottle when first opened.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

"A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and entirely removing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request."—New York Sun.

"We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it that the soothng syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article, for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller."

A severe case of teething with summer complaint cured by the infallible American soothng Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans' M'Pherson, residing at No. 9, Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the syrup for her child who was suffering from convulsions during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; its bowels, too, were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivaled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infantile sufferer.

Principal Office for the United States, 100, Chatham-st. New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeitors; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

Price 75 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham street N. Y.

Principal Western Office, 47 Wall st. Louisville, Ky., where Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines can be had wholesale and retail, and southern and western agents can be supplied.

See list of Agents.

See other advertisements in this paper.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.

Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.

Evans' Female Pills.

Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.

Evans' Poultice and Herb Pills.

Orear & Berkley, Lexington, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. WM. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS.

These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.

It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who may be afflicted with any of the complaints, to which the female constitution is so peculiarly subject, arising in most instances from obstruction and irregularity, to possess themselves of a certain, mild and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably create a new and healthy action throughout the system.—See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

An interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhœa with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigour, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A. M.—, 36 years of age, was affected for the period of fourteen months with the following distressing symptoms.—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as wavy appearance before the eyes, palpitation of the heart, faintness, appearance and feeling as if dying, whitish discharge, the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched and sallow, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was passive and depressed, her feet were swollen, and her memory impaired, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Pills, by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declares her thankfulness, and assigns her recovery to health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills.

This medicine is for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.

JOHN M. McCALLA.

June 20—54-tf.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1839.

NO. 43.—VOL. 54.



LET US ALL BE MERRY.

"A Merry Heart doth good like a Medicine."

With mirth let us cherish our hearts,
'Tis a precept by Solomon given,
And cheerfulness surely imparts
The temper best fitted for Heaven.

Among all the numberless ways
By which folly contrives to be wrong,
There is none which more weakness displays,
Than wearing a visage too long.

The Omnipotent Donor designs
That the gifts of his grace be enjoyed;
Hence, he that forever repines,
Had better be better employed.

When first was created our race,
This earth for man's mansion was given,
And shall he find fault with the place
To which he's allotted by Heaven?

'Tis a thing, I believe, understood,
In which every sect is agreed,
This earth was declared to be good,
And so is the Bible we read.

Under Providence, tenants at will,
A fine habitation we hold;
For us to be murmuring still,
Is wicked, ungrateful and bold.

Yet well-meaning people I've seen,
Who think true religion is shown
By a sort of woe-begone mein,
And a whining, conventicle tone.

'Tis true, there's a season to mourn,
As Solomon says: ne'ertheless
Our griefs should be manly borne,
And 'tis folly to cherish distress.

A train of diseases await
On a heart that forever is sad,
And some, from a sorrowing state,
Become irretrievably mad.

That religion can never be true
Which bows its disciples to earth,
For he that has Heaven in view
Has the best of all titles to mirth.

With mirth, then, we cherish our hearts,
'Tis a mandate by Solomon given;
For cheerfulness surely imparts
The temper best fitted for Heaven.

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore American.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Protest of Bills drawn by the United States Bank
—prospects of the Harvest very gloomy. —
Specification of Spain—Revolution in Switzerland
—Treaty of Turkey.

The steamer Liverpool arrived at New York at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, bringing London dates to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 21st September. We make the following selections from the Commercial, Courier, American, Journal of Commerce and Express.

Cotton was lower in price, although of ready sale; money was as scarce as ever; the harvest, owing to bad weather, was not looked upon as an average one, and the bullion in the Bank of England was estimated at £3,500,000 sterling. A suspension of specie payments by that institution was confidently predicted.

The crop in Great Britain is estimated to be at least 5,000,000 quarters short.

In addition to these sufficiently dark prospects, some bills of the Bank of the United States on Hottinguer & Co. in Paris, had been protested for non-acceptance. Subsequently, however, arrangements were made by Mr. Jaudon, whereby Messrs. Rothschild & Co., together with Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., agreed to protect these bills. We are assured, moreover, (says the New York American,) that specie enough went forward some weeks ago from this side to cover them. It may, therefore, be taken for granted, that none of these bills will be returned here.

The London Times, of Sept. 20th, mentions rumors about the drafts of the United States Bank on Hottinguer & Co. viz: that these drafts amounted to £248,000, of which £60,000 were accepted on account of a third person, and the remainder was or would be accepted by Rothschild, upon security given.

It is known by private letters, that the whole business was immediately settled, and the bills duly honored. Mr. Jaudon was then in Paris.

The London Correspondent of the N. Y. Express says, under date of Sept. 19—

Mr. Jaudon has concluded a contract with Hope & Co. for State Stocks to the amount of £2,000,000, against which that house will make advances by instalments of £50,000 at stated intervals, or the United States Bank will value upon them to that extent as was most convenient. The Bank of Amsterdam is a party to this arrangement, and doubtless takes the heaviest share in the operation.

The Liverpool came out full of passengers. Every berth was engaged, and upwards of seventy gentlemen were refused a passage, for want of room. More than ninety passengers have arrived. Among them Major Hall, Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Poulett Thompson, the new Governor of Canada; Mr. Singleton, attaché of the United States Legation; Gen. Hamilton, and Mr. Nolte. She has also a very valuable cargo, amongst which are sixty cases of figured silks of very rich fabric, and the value of 10,000 each. Among the persons who have engaged a passage in her for the next trip to America, are the Hon. Daniel Webster and family.

Arbitration between the United States and Mexico.—It is asserted that M. de Renne, Prussian Minister to the United States, and now at Ber-

lin, is to be the arbitrator under the King of Prussia, to adjudicate the differences between the U. S. and Mexico.

The annexed letter from the London correspondent of the New York Courier presents a complete summary of the important commercial and financial intelligence brought by this arrival.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

LONDON, Sept. 20th, 1839.

The Liverpool steam ship being about to depart from Liverpool at an early hour to-morrow morning, and as no other steam ship will be in train for New York for an unusual time after the sailing of the Liverpool, I purpose to send you the fullest, latest, and the best ascertained account of the present state of affairs in this quarter of the world.

Preceding all other matters at the present moment, is the unexpected and extraordinary occurrence respecting the French agency of the Bank of the United States.

On the night of Friday last, arrived in London an express to Mr. Jaudon, informing him that on that day the house of Hottinguer, the Paris agents of the bank, had refused to accept the usual bills which had been drawn from Philadelphia against consignments of cotton to Havre de Grace and various other ports of France. This intelligence was entirely unexpected by Mr. Jaudon, who—though the most prominent English agent of the Bank of the United States—has not professed any direct connexion with the Parisian agents of the bank, and consequently then learned for the first time that the house of Hottinguer had come to so extraordinary a determination as to refuse the bills of an establishment from which they have derived so very beneficial an interest during an agency of twenty years. Setting off instantly for Paris, Mr. Jaudon arrived in that capitol on Monday, and at once removed all the difficulties of the Messrs. Hottinguer, by negotiating with the house of Rothschild, the Jewish capitalists of so much celebrity, and who now accept the bills of the Bank of the United States.

This event has been the subject of extraordinary excitement, both in England and in France. But the numerous enemies of the bank of the U. S. who, both in London and in Lancashire and Yorkshire, were exulting in the supposed downfall of the institution, have now found that, on the contrary, the result of the affair has eminently strengthened the credit of the institution, all parties agreeing, that if Mr. Jaudon, when suddenly called upon, could provide security for 7,000,000 francs, extraneous entirely to his own arrangements of every description, and could substitute the greatest capitalists in the whole world for the comparatively unknown house of Hottinguer—that all this must redound most signally to the credit and solid power of the Bank of the U. S. States.

The true and principal cause of these attempts upon the credit of the United States Bank, is, in my judgment, the result of long-continued series of fabrications and distortions of circumstances in a certain London morning newspaper, furnished or abetted and stimulated by those who have been hitherto its opponents, in not recovering those interests which were forfeited by their own imprudence alone. The outrageous quality of these assertions is shown by the following very recent specimens—that Mr. Jaudon had received assistance from the Bank of England—which here is the most dangerous charge which can be made against the credit of any mercantile or banking establishment—and that, in a similar manner, the same gentleman had received the sum of £800,000 from the banking house of Hope of Amsterdam. The direct answer to these assertions, is that Mr. Jaudon has never received one farthing from England, and not one farthing from the Hopes of Amsterdam.

So far indeed from the Bank of the U. S. States having received assistance from the Bank of England, the Bank of England, on the contrary, may be said to have received assistance from the Bank of the United States, so far as to have imported 250,000 sovereigns, and to have sold them to the Bank of England, at a time when the bullion was reduced almost to nothing, is certainly "assistance" in the true meaning of the word, and this is the only transaction which has passed between Mr. Jaudon and the Bank.

On the subject of the weather and harvest in England, the accounts by the Liverpool steam ship are unfortunately of the gloomiest kind. Since the date of my letter by the Cambridge packet ship of the 7th inst. which informed you of the melancholy appearance of every thing on the ground, the weather has been even worse during the whole of the succeeding time. Daily, for the last ten days, we have experienced rain in considerable quantity during the whole of the twenty-four hours; but on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, the torrents were greater than in any month of September within the memory of man. Real summer or autumn, there has been indeed none in England; and the consequence is, that the prospects of the harvest are of the most alarming description at the present time. In Ireland, Scotland, the higher districts of Wales and the counties of England, north of the Humber, there is now no doubt that the crop will be deficient at least one third, and probably one half, as already mentioned—but so green and backward in those parts of the kingdom is every description of grain, that without an immediate and very decided change in the weather, there is more than the possibility that marketable bread stuffs there will be absolutely none.

In the more southern counties of Essex, Sussex and Kent, there is a considerable portion of the harvest secured in moderately good condition; but those counties form only a small proportion of the kingdom at large, and even there an average crop can scarcely be said to have been secured. In the more southern counties of Essex, Sussex and Kent, there is a considerable portion of the harvest secured in moderately good condition; but those counties form only a small proportion of the kingdom at large, and even there an average crop can scarcely be said to have been secured. In the more southern counties of Essex, Sussex and Kent, there is a considerable portion of the harvest secured in moderately good condition; but those counties form only a small proportion of the kingdom at large, and even there an average crop can scarcely be said to have been secured.

From the Morning Post of Sept. 20.

It is generally believed in the city this after-

noon, that the house of Rothschild in Paris will interfere to cover the drafts of the United States Bank on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. The current version of the transaction most accredited, for there are several afloat, is that of the whole amount of these drafts, which is £2,000,000 francs, or about £248,000, the amount of £60,000 has been accepted for honor of third parties, and that the remaining amount of £188,000 had been, or would be, accepted by Messrs. Rothschild, of course under security given. Nothing is as yet, however, certainly known on the subject.

The information we were enabled to give yesterday with respect

don at Paris, will have prepared our readers for the result we have now to communicate. It appears that the bills which the United States Bank has drawn for seven millions of francs on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., of Paris and Havre, but which these gentlemen did not feel warranted, in justice to themselves, to accept, will be provided for at maturity by Messrs. Rothschild and Sons, to whom the agencies have been transferred. It has been rumored that they will likewise undertake the Agency of the bank in this country, on the retirement of Mr. Jaudon.

This requires confirmation. It is well known that arrangements were in progress for again placing the account in the hands of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. but that they were never completed, in consequence of certain conditions exacted by that eminent firm as indispensable for their guidance and security, and to which the United States Bank had neither acceded nor the contrary, the determination of the President having never been declared upon the subject. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have doubtless expressed their disapprobation of an unlimited issue of post notes, or possibly declared themselves to the effect that this novel medium of remittance should be discontinued entirely. If such be the fact, we are of opinion that Messrs. Baring & Co. have done no more than was dictated by a proper sense of prudence, and no more than it was incumbent upon them to do, as a house to which, from its high character and long standing, the whole of the commercial world are apt to look as a precedent and a beacon.

We are unable to say any thing conclusive as to the London agency at present, but should the matter turn out to be as has been this afternoon reported, we should hope, in every account, that Messieurs Rothschild have observed an equal caution. We are the less disposed to believe that anything positive can be known upon the subject, as the appointment of Mr. Jaudon's successor or successors in London may be presumed not to rest with himself. Be the event as it may, there can be no question but the Philadelphia Bank will be compelled henceforth to pursue a very different system from that which it has pursued since the failure of the three great English houses, otherwise it may in the end fall into the same difficulties that they did.—If the President of the establishment had only sent specie to take up his drafts to the extent proposed, and which it was as much his duty to do as is that of the Bank of England to pay its notes in gold, the interposition of Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, in order to give protection to his signature in the French cities, would have been unnecessary.

It seems a little too much that a foreign bank should be planted permanently among us, to interfere with the proper functions of our own national bank, and to maintain an injurious monopoly of foreign imports. Perhaps the interference of Messrs. Rothschild and Sons is to be confined to the duty of winding up the affairs of the United States Bank in Europe. The markets are glutted with American cotton and American stocks of all kinds, and, as there is no longer any demand for either, we do not see what else they can have to do. Mr. Jaudon is understood to have returned to town in the course of the afternoon.

The current rate of interest in the discount market is 3-4 to 6 per cent. per annum. There is but little activity in the commercial walks, and there is consequently by no means an extensive demand for accommodation.

From the London Morning Herald of Sept. 20. The private letter of this journal from Paris appears to have afforded the best information which has transpired respecting the causes which induced the respectable firm of Hottinguer & Co. to disown the bills of the Bank of the U. States; but since the morning it has transpired that, by the exertions of Mr. Jaudon, arrangements have been made through the great house of Rothschild and Co. by which they will take up the agency, and honor all the drafts of the United States Bank now in a temporary abeyance of credit.

For the sake of public credit generally we are happy to be enabled to notice the great probability of such a result; nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the United States Bank has received a blow with regard to its public credit that must seriously react upon the credit of the commercial interests of the United States at large. We are not disposed to be harsh in our remarks, but there is a strong impression among most of our manufacturing and commercial interest that the Bank of the United States, under the administration of Mr. Biddle, has abused its true banking power by the reckless adoption of jobbing in produce, and its neglect of the true principles and action of banking, by directly, as well as indirectly, lending itself to unprofitable speculations. The assurance of this great difficulty being finally settled, we trust may be relied upon as certain; else we cannot foresee what may be the result on either side of the Atlantic—Mr. Jaudon has returned from Paris to London, and his arrival may lead to further satisfactory explanations.

The state of the weather, and the subject to which we have already referred, coupled with the influence of the closing settlement of the foreign market, has thrown a great damp upon consols, and the British funds generally.

Since writing the above we have more reason to believe that the eminent firm of Rothschild & Co. have determined to undertake the agency of the U. States Bank under powerful guarantees. This act will, if confirmed to the full extent, tend much to appease the incipient appearance of an uneasy state of our money markets, and it will strongly indicate their sagacity in foreseeing its immediate necessity.

PROTEST OF THE UNITED STATES BANK BILLS.—The Paris Messager gives the following explanation of the refusal of Messrs. Hottinguer to cash bills drawn upon them from the United States:—“During the late financial crisis several English and French bankers either advanced money or gave their signatures to bills for the relief of certain American houses, and since that time large quantities of cotton have been consigned to London and Havre to meet these obligations. It appears however, that fresh bills were also being drawn on account of these consignments. The cotton market being so dull that sales could not be effected without a sacrifice, and Messrs. Hottinguer, who had lent assistance to the United States, being therefore unable to realize money upon the guarantee in their possession, they have, as a measure of precaution, refused, in the present state of the market, to pay or accept the bills which have been drawn upon them.”

From the Globe of Sept. 20.

Some of the letters received from Paris state that Messrs. Rothschild & Co. were prepared to interfere in the case of the protested bills drawn

upon Messrs. Hottinguer and Co. by the United States Bank, and that they would accept, for account of the Bank, such bills as had not already been provided for by other parties, for honor of the endorsers. We shall be glad to hear a confirmation of this statement, which would go far to remedy the injury to credit and confidence, caused by the determination of Messrs. Hottinguer and Co. However, we are bound to mention that we have information from a good source, that Messrs. Rothschild are resolved not to interfere by accepting the bills, although, if proper arrangements were made they might possibly undertake the payment of them at maturity. A few days will clear up all doubts on the subject.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

We copy the following article from the London Sun of September 20.

The interest at present taken in momentary affairs will make the public read with eagerness the account which appeared in our evening edition, of the half-yearly meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of England. We have only one remark to make. While the country is suffering, the Bank seems to prosper. The dividend was declared to be 3*per cent.*, and the rest, from which future dividends may be taken is increased by 6*000*.**

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 25th June, 1839, to the 17th September, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4, W. IV., cap. 98.

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation - £17,960,000	Securities - £25,963,000
Deposits - 7,782,000	Bullion - 2,185,000
£25,741,000	£28,752,000

Downing street, Sept. 19, 1839.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1839.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

My vision is not improving. If any Democrat, competent to edit the Kentucky Gazette, who will be satisfied to labor incessantly, with a small prospect of making a fortune, and may be approved by my patrons, and is disposed to take the Gazette, he can, by immediate application, have it for the half of one year's clear profit.

DAN'L. BRADFORD,
Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

A meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee is requested at the Phoenix Hotel, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

TREMENDOUS FIRES IN MOBILE.—We learn from our Exchange Papers that on the 3d. instant there was a great fire in Mobile, by which the city Hotel, and other property, valued at \$120,000 was destroyed.

On the 7th another fire occurred, by which eleven squares of the city, comprising about 500 houses were consumed. The fire appears to have commenced at the corner of Dauphin, and Contception streets.

And on the 8th a third fire, by which the Mansion House, Government Hotel (unfinished,) Planters, and Mechanics' Bank, the Market house, and many valuable brick buildings were consumed.

These fires are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, and two persons had been arrested.

A Baltimore paper states that the city Council has passed a bill, authorising the issuing \$400,000 of corporation certificates, of 50 cents and upwards. Hurra for the reign of skin plasters.

The Banks in New York and Boston seem able and determined to continue the redemption of their notes &c. in specie.

The Bank at New Albany, opposite Louisville had not suspended on Saturday last; and many of the Ohio banks, also continue to pay in cash.

The Union and Planters banks in Nashville suspended on the 18th. The Bank of Tennessee awaited the instructions of the Legislature, then in session.

The friends of the present Administration in Jessamine County, will hold a meeting at the Court house, in Nicholasville, at their next County Court day, (3d. Monday in November,) to appoint Delegates to attend the Convention in Frankfort, on the 8th January next, to nominate a candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. A full meeting is solicited.

The complete returns of the votes for members of the two houses of the Ohio Legislature are reported to result in the election of

Democrats.	Whigs.
SENATE, - - - - 25 - - 11	
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 49 - - 23	
74 - - 34	
34	
40	on joint bal.

On the subject of the suspension by our banks, we had intended to have obruted a few remarks, but having, yesterday, had a conversation with the President of the Northern Bank, in which he gave some explanations of transactions, not before known to us, except from rumour, and expecting to receive from him in time for publication to-day, an *expose* of the situation of that institution, we shall defer any comments on the suspension, or the protest

of the bills drawn by it on the United States bank, the present. By the next publication, we expect, for to have data upon which we can speak with confidence.

We learn by the Metropolis that the President arrived at the city of Washington on the 16th where his return was welcomed most enthusiastically. He was in high health and spirits.

By the Nashville papers we learn that James K. Polk was inaugurated in that city on the 14th as governor of Tennessee. Gen. Jackson was present on the occasion, with improved health.

It was with great regret we noticed an article in the Lexington Intelligencer of Friday last, seemingly designed to produce irritation in the democratic ranks. We allude to a communication, in which the writer chooses to give the appellation of *Tory* to the supporters of the present administration.

Our young neighbor, who has recently become the Editor of that paper, in his remarks on Tuesday, seems to justify his correspondent in the appellation given by him, and exhibits his learning, by explaining the meaning of the terms *Whig* and *Tory*.

From his remarks we will extract one, and ask of the members of the community, to whichever party they may belong, whether justice is done to the great majority of the citizens of the United States, who have given their support for the present administration.

The Editor says—“During the revolution in the United States, the friends and supporters of the war, and the principles of the revolution, were called *Whigs*, and those who opposed them, were called *Tories*.”

Now we shall neither ransack Webster's dictionary or British history, to arrive at the meaning of the opprobrious term “*Tory*,” which the Editor of the Intelligencer has, through his correspondent, and his own editorials, thought fit to apply to those who have supported the United States Government—a government founded on the *free* choice of the independent voters of the country.

It has so happened, that the Editor of this paper has, necessarily, had intercourse with a vast number of the surviving patriots who achieved our glorious revolution; and we think we can say, *with certainty*, that four-fifths, and probably nine-tenths of those venerable old soldiers, are friendly to the election of Mr. Van Buren.

Upon what foundation, then, can either the editor, or his thoughtless correspondent, base the charge, that those who support the present administration are *Tories*?

We will appeal to every individual Whig, who shall read these remarks, to cast his eye upon his venerable neighbor, who has risked his all—spent his estate, and shed his blood to accomplish the liberties of his country, in the times that tried men's souls, whether the term which is attempted to be affixed upon that gallant man, is not unjust, and most shameful? and that attempt made by a young gentleman, a stranger to our population—not one month since taken to the bosom of our citizens.

We desire not to excite feelings of hatred or antipathy to any—and we sincerely believe that the indiscretion of our young neighbor, was occasioned by a too ardent zeal to become conspicuous in the Whig ranks. And that he will, upon due reflection, acknowledge the indelicacy and injustice of his course.

—We were presented, a few days ago, by Mr. Simon Taylor of the neighborhood of North Middletown, with three very large and well filled ears of corn, which grew in a field, that had been in corn for nine years. One ear measures 12*1/2* inches in length; and the others upwards of eleven inches. Who can show larger or finer ears? “If any, speak.”—*Paris Citizen.*

The brother of the Citizen has paid but little attention to the annunciations in the Gazette, or he would surely not have made the above enquiry. And to receive the satisfactory answer, we would invite him to pay a visit to Lexington, and examine the specimens on our shelves.

Since our last, we have received from Mr. A. Warner some ears of corn raised on his farm, in Harrison County, and from Mr. Joseph Boswell, some raised by him in this county. The ears are well grown, and the grains sound and deep. In fact, our samples are all so fine, that we are unable to give a decided preference to either, and we advise planters who are not entirely satisfied with their seed, to call and examine, so as to select a better description.

From Mr. Clugston of this vicinity we had a sample of potatoes, of the excellent quality of which we can speak from experience, having had them on our table, daily, for the last week.

From Richard Pindell Esq. near this city a fall turnip Radish, and a turnip Beet, of uncommon size and sweetness.

From Col. C. J. Sanders, a specimen of large, sound and beautiful Turnips. From experience we can say we never ate finer—one being quite sufficient for a family dinner. [Col. Sanders has a quantity of these splendid roots to dispose of.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a barrel of Cider from our friend Col. Calvin Morgan, as the best sample sent us this season.

Those who doubt it will please call and test its quality.

The Whig Editors must view their readers as the most consummate *flats* in Christendom, or they would not continue to prate about the sums of money due the several States from the General Government, in consequence of the law for deposit

ing the *surplus* in the U. S. treasury, with said States for *safe keeping*.

It is known to the community who do *not* rely on the Whig presses for correct information, that this surplus was regularly deposited with the States, until by the suspension by the *banks*, no surplus remained to be deposited. Are the States ready to return the deposits, thus gravely made? If they were coerced to do so, what would become of those splendid Internal Improvements, of which there has been so much demagogic cant?

Gentlemen Editors—your readers have a higher character for intelligence, and you ought to have a higher respect for it.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

R. PATTERSON BROWN.

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with this Whig Editor, who has lately taken charge of the Lexington Intelligencer. I can give a pretty sure guess, however, as to what course he will run in his career. He is rash, injudicious and ignorant, and when the sensible men of his party shall signify to him that his services are no longer wanted, the democrats will be bound, *at least by precedent*, to give him a dinner, as expressive of their opinion of the good service he will have rendered their cause.

He has published a pretended communication without name, of the most offensive kind; in which he calls the democratic party *Tories*. In his editorial of last Tuesday, he shows who was the author of the pretended communication, and goes into a labored effort to show that the democratic party are the *TORIES* of the American revolution in principle, and the legitimate successors of the English *tories* of the reigns of the Charles's.

Whilst he shows how profound is his ignorance, he equally exposes his malignity and insolence. As if he were resolved that no one should mistake, and suppose him a sensible or a decent Editor, he classes the democratic party of the present day, and those who preceded them, such as Jefferson, Madison, Macon, Gen. Smith, Gov. Clinton, Tompkins, Jackson, Van Buren, Calhoun, Johnson, and the host of Democratic Republicans, whose names are the pride and strength of their country, with the supporters of monarchy in '76, who fought against liberty and their country.

It was bad enough in all decency, to place them as low, will receive, at least, a small degree of consideration.

Those Editors who have given publicity to the story above alluded to, would do an act of justice by inserting the above. We know the writer, and have no hesitancy in endorsing the statement.

REPUBLICAN PRESS IN KENTUCKY.—Now, that our political friends are awaking to the importance of the next years struggle for Governor, &c., it may not be inappropriate to call their attention to the state of the party Press in this State. The Press is universally conceded to exert no small share of influence in the determination of such matters, and we hope that the facts mentioned below, will receive, at least, a small degree of consideration.

How then stands the Press, in Kentucky, in reference to National Politics?

WHIG.

Eagle, Maysville.

Kentuckian, Flemingburg.

Citizen, Paris.

Observer, Lexington.

Intelligencer, Lexington.

Chronicle, Richmond.

Olive Branch, Danville.

Herald, Bardstown.

Gazette, Bowlinggreen.

Advertiser, Russellville.

Express, Paducah.

Examiner, Princeton.

AN ODD CIRCUMSTANCE.

During our struggle for independence, a queer transaction occurred at a tavern not many miles from Germantown, between an American and British soldier. It was on the day prior to the battle of Germantown, yet fresh in the recollection of many of our citizens, that a weary traveller, with a duck gun of a large bore resting upon his shoulder, demanded a night's lodging at a public house on the high road; his bare feet, rimless hat, and torn clothing, certainly left no good impression on the mind of the tavern keeper, as to the likelihood of his ever being paid for his meals or lodging; "mine host," being a true American at heart, and recognizing the traveller at once to be a "provincial," he liberally extended to him the comforts of his house and home. The soldier, being weary, retired to bed shortly after his arrival. About an hour after, the tramping of a horse's feet was heard in front of the tavern, and before the bar keeper could open the door, the heavy tread of a man was heard on the piazza of the house. The scarlet coat and rich epaulets of the new comer, at once convinced the "Major Dono" that he was an English officer. He entered the bar room, unloosed his sword belt, and imperatively called for supper and a bed. Here was a dilemma; there was but the one bed—a double bed by the way—in the house, and it was occupied by the American private. The landlord at length hesitatingly declared that unless he would condescend to sleep with a fellow-traveller he could obtain no lodgings. It being several miles to the next public house, and already late at night, the officer finally accepted the proposal, and was ushered to his dormitory by the light of a flaming pine knot. The night passed tranquilly away, if the lusty snoring of both travellers be excepted. In the morning our provincial private was the first one to awake. He looked, apparently with much surprise, at the British officer, who lay quietly breathing with his mouth open as if to catch flies. He then examined his tattered shirt, pinched himself in the legs and arms, and then muttered, "Strange! very strange!" Finally, he pinched the officer's nose, who jumped up evidently terrified.

"Who are you?" demanded our provincial.

"I'm a soldier," was the reply.

"What's your name?"

"Jacob Ellsworth."

"You're a liar, that's my name, I'm Jake Ellsworth."

"No you're not, that's me," answered the officer, who by this time had recovered his courage.

"What? d'ye want to tell me that you're Jake Ellsworth, when I'm Jake himself? You can't throw sawdust in this child's eyes no way you can fix it"—putting his thumb to his nose and shaking his fingers.

"Give me none of your impudence, sir, I shall not put up with it," replied the officer shaking his fist at the provincial.

This movement roused the ire of the Yankee to such a degree, that with his clenched fist he struck the Briton a blow on the face and landed him on the bed; a noise ensued, and but a few moments elapsed ere the landlord, with his attendants, arrived at the door; each of the combatants appealed to him to decide who was the real "Jake Ellsworth," and which was the man who had come to bed last. The landlord surveyed them each in their turn, but their faces, their size, and the color of their hair resembled each other so much, that he declared at length he was unable to distinguish one from the other. At this moment the ostler arrived at the door, with the intelligence that a party of English soldiers could be seen some distance off, marching in the direction of the tavern. The officer laughed, and the Yankee looked aghast, but suddenly recollecting himself, he seized the Englishman's uniform, ran out of the room, and ordered the ostler to saddle his horse. In the yard of the tavern he completed his dress, mounted the officer's steed, and boldly meeting the detachment of English soldiers, ordered them to take a d—d rebel, whom he made prisoner at the next tavern, to the camp. The manoeuvre succeeded, and the Yankees escaped to the American camp. The English officer, in the meantime, was arrested by his own men, but whether the mistake was ever discovered—"this deponent saith not."

A CHINESE STEP-MOTHER.—In the reign of Sweng Vang, the guards of a castle found a man lying in a field, who appeared but recently to have been murdered. At a little distance they found two brothers whom they took into custody as the probable murderers. As however, the deceased had but one wound, which consequently gave rise to the surmise of but one perpetrator, the question arose, which of the two had done the deed? Neither of the brothers would accuse the other, each of them declaring that he and not his brother was the assassin. The case was brought before the king.

To grant life to both, said the king, would be to show mercy to one murderer—to have both executed, where only one can be guilty, would be cruel and against the law. Well then, let the mother of these men be called, and let her opinion decide their fate—for she knows her children best.'

So said, so done. The mother was informed of the king's command. And said the poor woman, bursting into flood of tears, "if I am compelled to choose let the eldest live."

The king expressed great surprise that the mother should have chosen the youngest, for the youngest children are generally cherished the most by mothers.

"Yes," said she, "he whose life I now save, is not the offspring of my own body, but the son of my late husband by his first marriage. I have solemnly promised his father always to treat him as my own son, and until now, I have always kept my word. I should now break my promise, were I, from fraternal tenderness, to save the life of my youngest son to the detriment of the other. I feel what this sacrifice cost my heart."

Cries and sobs here choked her utterance.

The king pardoned them both.

"When I was not worth 140 dollars, I married. My wife earned thirty-one and a quarter cents with her needle, I earned seventy-five cents with my hammer; yet I never was to this day without a royal of bread and a shillin'."—*Grau Thorneburn*.

Honest industry is, after all, man's only sure dependence for the double blessing of a contented mind and a comfortable livelihood. It is true he "has sought out many inventions" but none so poor as that of idleness. Disguise it as we may, so great have been the labor saving efforts of the present age, and we may add, so successful too, that plain muscular work has come to be too generally regar-

ded as low, servile and disreputable. Men forget that it is necessary to earn money before they can duly appreciate its value. Hence a lack of industry seldom fails to betray an equal want of economy. And hence, too, *idleness, extravagance, and recklessness*, go hand in hand. It is said by those who can best judge, that our importations of comparatively useless foreign luxuries, will exceed this year, the imports of last, some fifty or sixty millions of dollars. These importations, it is true, are to a great extent on foreign account; but they are brought here to sell, and we are expected to buy. At the present rate of exchange, the importers pay one hundred and ten and a half dollars for every hundred of the above amount. How long shall we continue to be the poor slaves of pride—to exhaust our individual and state credit abroad, and groan under the oppressive weight of an enormous foreign debt? Not until we cease to estimate the character of a man by the texture of his coat, instead of looking to his moral worth and usefulness in society. Not until we cease to instruct our daughters to regard the necessary domestic labor of a family as something below their dignity—the business of servants—while papa and mamma experience the highest parental felicity when Jullina exhibits the hectic glow of an hour glass figure, and vibrates with moderate skill the senseless wire of a piano, and oft rejoices in the luxury of a gentle squeeze, and rapid whirl, "round and round and round," in the giddy mazes of the voluptuous waltz.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

HONK HOWLER CAFEK. } Choctaw Nation, West, Sept. 2, 1839. }

To the Editor of the *Arkansas Gazette*:

SIR:—I noticed an extract from the *Planter's Advocate*, in your last number that reached here, that the Texan Government designs an immediate commencement of hostilities against the Choctaws.

If this statement be correct, we cannot conceive

what can be the object of the Texans, for should

they be successful in conquering us, which we

questionable, they could not possess the coun-

try, as it would revert to the United States on our

becoming extinct or abandoning it. The United

States, according to solemn treaty stipulations, are

bound to protect us; but in the event of a war be-

tween the Choctaws and Texas, we could hardly

expect them to interfere in our behalf, particularly

if they are to be so much benefited by our con-

quest. However, all we would ask of the *white*

people would be to stand off and see fair play be-

tween us and Texas: to let us use our national funds

for arms, ammunition, &c. We hope never to be

the aggressors in bringing about such a state of

things, but we are determined never to submit to a

gross injury from Texas or any other quarter.—

And if Texas really contemplates hostilities against us, she will not find us subdivided into parties and

bands as she has the Caddoes, Cherokees, and other

remnants of tribes, that she has forced from their

homes in Texas. The case will be obvious to the

minds of the most unreflecting Indians on the fron-

tier, that if Texas can or will commence hostilities

against us without provocation, she will, with the

aid of the force and effect of a regular army, but not to

bear interest till due.

Furniture Sale and Dwelling House to Let.

ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, will be sold at Auction, at the residence of Thomas Smith, Esq. [who intends to rent his dwelling house] the whole of his hand-some Furniture.—viz.

Pies Tables,
Dinner, Card, Central and Toilette do.
Sideboards and Bureaus,
Wardrobes,
High and low post Bedsteads,
French mahogany do.
Sofas, mahogany and fancy chairs,
Beds and bed furniture,
Parlour and chamber carpets,
Large mirrors, mantle and dressing glasses,
Dinner and tea sets of French china,
Silver and cut glass ware,
Mantle and astral Lamps,
Window curtains, blinds, &c. &c.

The articles to be sold, comprise a variety sufficient for two parlours, a dinner room and four chambers. The whole in good order and some new.

Also a full assortment of

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

At the same time, if not previously rented by private contract, the dwelling house of Mr. Smith will be leased for one or more years. It is in excellent order, and is one of the most desirable as to position in the city.

TERMS.—Satisfactory notes for all sums over twenty dollars, at six months.

The House and Furniture may be examined on Tuesdays, the day before the sale, and catalogues furnished.

G. CHRISTY A/c.

Lex. Oct. 24, 1839—43-tds

100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Case County, Georgia, on the 12th of August last a negro man named JESS. He is a dark mulatto, 45 or 50 years of age, badly ruptured on one side, a small piece off one of his ears in fighting, a scar on one side of his forehead, caused by the kick of a horse, and his right shin bone has been broke, also by the kick of a horse, the toe on that foot turns a little out when walking; his hands and feet, are little more bony than common, and the joints somewhat larger than usual, for a man of his size.

The said man was raised in Lexington, Ky., of the neighborhood thereof, where he will doubtless endeavor to go, as he was seen on the road, 18 miles above Knoxville, Tenn. directing his course to Bean's Station. I will give the above reward for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

JAMES FREEMAN.

October 24, 1839—43-t

Executors Notice.

ALL those who hold claims against the Estate of John Sharp, Deceased, are requested to present their accounts for settlement by the first of February next, 1840, well proven; and those who owe the estate are requested to settle their accounts immediately.

ANDERSON B. LAFFOON, Executor.

Oct. 24, 1839—43-t

Fayette Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered on the petition of John Atchison's heirs, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, Tuesday the 19th day of November next, the Tract of Land on which John Atchison formerly resided, situated in Fayette county, about four miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, and containing Seventy Acres. There is a fine house upon the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two years from the day of sale, to the purchaser executing bonds with appropriate security, to have the force and effect of replent bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

H. BODLEY, Com'r.

October 24, 1839—43-td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CAPITAL PRIZES:
\$35,295; \$10,515;
\$80,000; \$15,000;
\$10,000!
50 prizes of \$1,000;
20 prizes of \$1,000!!
&c. &c. &c.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, CLASS S2 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery—Class 25 for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. October 16, 1839.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SCHEME.

1	- - -	\$17,000	- - -	\$17,000
1	- - -	3,500	- - -	3,500
1	- - -	3,000	- - -	3,000
1	- - -	1,800	- - -	1,800
10	- - -	1,000	- - -	10,000
20	- - -	200	- - -	4,000
20	- - -	150	- - -	3,000
20	- - -	125	- - -	2,500
91	- - -	100	- - -	9,100
55	- - -	50	- - -	2,750
55	- - -	40	- - -	2,200
55	- - -	25	- - -	1,375
110	- - -	20	- - -	2,200
2,640	- - -	10	- - -	26,400
16,335	- - -	5	- - -	81,675
19,525	prizes	- - -	amounting to	\$171,600
		TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.		
		66 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.		

25,861 prizes amounting to \$249,842

TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.

75 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

12 Tickets for sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

DRIED PEACHES,

20 BUSHELS dried peaches peeled,
30 " " " unpeeled,
Just received and for sale, by JOHN B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main street.

October 3, '39—40-tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me, are hereby notified that a

copy of my notes and accounts are placed into the hands

of G. R. HORTER and M. P. ELLIS for collection, who

are authorized to receipt for the same.

SAM'L. C. TROTTER.

September 26, 1839—39-tl



<b

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February, and be delivered by the following faculty viz: BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery. JAMES M. BUSH, M. D. Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery. JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Prof. of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence. NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine. WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. ROBERT PETER, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full course of Lectures is **One hundred and five Dollars**. The Matriculation fee, entitling to use of the Library is **Five Dollars**. The Dissecting ticket (which is optional with the pupil) is **Ten Dollars**. The Graduation fee is **Twenty Dollars**. Good boarding and lodging, including fuel and light from **Two Dollars and Fifty Cents to Four Dollars** per week.

A large accession to the Books, Apparatus and Museum of the School will be brought from Europe, in October, by Professors BUSH and PETER, and the new Medical Hall, having been actually begun, will be completed with all possible despatch.

The notes of good and solvent banks, in the States whence the pupils respectively come, will be taken at the par value, for Professor's tickets.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D.

Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky. July 11, 1839.

School for Young Ladies.

THE REV. EDW'D WINTHROP AND LADY (formerly Miss ADAMS) would inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the large and commodious session room of the M'Cord Church, next door to the Episcopal Church. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages, and the higher English Branches, will be taught by Mr. Winthrop. French Drawing, Painting, Music, and all kinds of Ornamental Needle Work, by Mrs. Winthrop. There will be in the course of the whole year, forty-four weeks of instruction, and eight weeks of vacation. Each quarter will consist of 11 weeks, exclusive of vacation, and will commence for each pupil at the time of her entering the School. No scholar will be taken for a period less than a quarter, and the payment of tuition will be expected from each pupil in the middle of her quarter.

TERMS.—For English Branches and Ornamental Needle Work, \$8 per quarter.

Drawing and Painting, 5 "

Music, 18 "

French & Ancient Languages, (for each language) 5 "

Lex. Sept. 26, 1839—39-ff

GUN SMITHING.

STONE & KOPPIKUS, of late of New York would respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that they have permanently located themselves in this City, where they will now carry on the Gun Smithing in all its various branches; and will also keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Superior Rifles, Double and single barrelled Shot Guns and Pistols, of their own manufacture. They hope by their prompt attention to their business, to share a part of the public patronage, and would be pleased for persons who wish to purchase, to call and examine their stock, where they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Their shop is situated on Mulberry street, nearly opposite James Wicks Rope and Bagging factory.

Lexington August 1, 1839—31-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of Rainey & Ferguson, having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Payment, (which we earnestly solicit,) can be made to either of us, at our old stand.

WILL. H. RAINY,

JAS. FERGUSON.

Lexington Aug. 1, 1839

WILL. H. RAINY.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public, and particularly to his old friends for their long and continued support, and takes pleasure to inform them, that he continues business at the old stand of Rainey & Ferguson, No. 45, Main-street. He has on hand a

LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell at reduced prices and on his usually accommodating terms.

On hand, 50 pieces Scotch, Kidderminster and 3 Ply Ingrain CARPETING and Tufted Rugs. 5000 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEYS.

Lexington, Aug. 1, 1839—31-3m

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky. on the Tate's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; has a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house.

B. A. ATCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—37-ff

The Advertiser, Louisville, and Gazette, Bowling green, will insert 3t.

NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED on consignment, 40 kegs Junita Nails, assorted sizes, and will be sold unusually low for cash, or short paper.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, October 9, 1839. 41-ff

JABEZ BEACH,

At his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOOTES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured in New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-ff

George R. McKee,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LANCASTER, KY.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.

June 6, 1839—23-ff

JOHN M. McCALL,

Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-ff

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods!

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG.

ARE now receiving and opening, at their Store, opposite the Court-House door, an Elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected

Staple & Fancy dry Goods;

Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz:

Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS, some very fine,

Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths,

Black, green, brown and drab Beaver Ephaptum, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior assortment,

Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimores, plain, striped and plaid,

Yellow, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassimores, plain, striped and plaid,

Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet Vestings, new style,

Woolen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets; Clay, Whitney and fancy French Blankets,

Plaid, spotted and plain colored and white Flannels,

French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured;

Linen Bousoms and Collars, new style;

Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas;

Super Linen Cambic and Silk Handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen;

Zephyr, Cruels and patterns for fancy work,

Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors;

Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin Linens, Shal-

lys and Shallets,

Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de Nap and Poplin Silks,

French, English and German Merinos, Adelaid and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and riding dresses;

Bonnet, Sash and Belt Ribbons, assorted;

A Splendid Assortment of French Needle Work, Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffing, Edging, insertions and Infants Dresses;

Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmere, Camellia's hair, Nett and Woolen Shawls and Hdkts.,

Splendid embroidered Silk Shawls and Mantillas,

Blue and fancy Kidd, Thibet, Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts, Plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Mohair Hoses and Half Hoses,

A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and riding habits, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord, Braiding, Quilling, Sheonile Cord, &c.

Gentlemen's superlative Otter, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney, Musk-rat, and Sealkin CAPS; FUR COLLARS:

A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine

Boots and Shoes.

For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and Lasting Garter Boots and Shoes, Fur Lined and Quilted; Bonnets; Travelling Baskets; Pen and Pocket Knives, of Rogers & Woostenholm's make a superior article.—Also, a large lot of Negro Jeans, Socks, Shoes and Caps, which will be sold low to manufacturers and farmers; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Retail at very reduced prices.

A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends are particularly requested not to buy elsewhere, until they have given us a call. To our country friends and customers, we will pledge them that we will sell them Goods as low as any house in the city, and will give the highest market price for all such articles as are commonly bartered for in our line. As we take great pleasure in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine for themselves.

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG.

September 12, 1839—37-ff

T. M. HICKIE & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838—16-ff

W. B. REDD,

[SUCCESSOR to BAIN & TOP.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURE of HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

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